Kans Historical Society

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QUIVIRA—KANSAS—RAILROADS.

The first exploration of this country was made by a Spaniard, named Coranado, in 1545. He came from Old Mexico to the Land of Quivira—Kansas—in quest of gold. His party, as shown by extracts taken from his journal and other old Spanish records, undoubtedly crossed the Arkansas river at the present site of Wichira; he naming the Big and Little rivers the St. Peters and St. Pauls. The following from the pen of Hon. Eugene F. Ware is equally good from either a historical, nollitical or philipsophical readings. political or philosophical reading: Thus Quivira was forsaken, And the world forgot the place,

Until centuries apace, Came the blue eyed Saxon race, And it bade the desert waken. And it bade the climate very; And awaiting no reply
From the elements on high,
It with ploughs beseiged the skyvexed the heavens with the prairie,

Then the vitreous sky relented, And the unacquainted rain
Fell upon the thirsiy plain,
Whence had gone the knights of Spain,
Disappointed, discontented.

Sturdy are the Saxon faces, As they move along the line: Bright the rolling cutters shine, Charging up the state's incline, As an army storms a glacis. Into loam the sand is melted, And the blue-grass takes the loam, Round about the prairie home;

And the locomotives roam Over landscapes iron belted. Cities grow where stunted birches Hugged the shallow water-line, And the deepening rivers twine Past the factory and mine, Orchard-slopes and schools and churches.

Deeper grows the soil and truer. Deeper grows the solt and truer, More and more the prairie teams With a fruitage as of dreams; Clearer, deeper, flow the streams, Blander grows the sky, and bluer.

We have made the State of Kansas, And today she stands complete First in freedom, first in wheat; And her future years will meet Ripened hopes and richer stanzas.

THE RAILROAD IN KANSAS.

From the Kansas City Star. When the yet undeveloped taste of art shall blossom in Kansas, in pictures, statues, and varied monuments, perhaps it will occur to the people to raise some pile of marble or shape of bronze, or pillar of granite to commemorate the coming of that great self- and begind morters existing. but great gift and boon of modern civiliza-

The same style of man in Kansas wao blasphemes the coin cribs and declares a tig crop a calamity makes a big show of himself when he talks about railroads. He don't want them; no he don't; he is quite certain the country was better off before the railroad was built; but it is noticeable that that he never moves away from the sight of the smoke and the sound of the whistle. The truth is not conrealed about the per-

the smoke and the sound of the whistle. The truth is not concealed about the person of that man, and he possesses all the qualities which enable a man to make the world tired.

The railroad idea was one of the first that entered the Kansas mind. The first railroad meeting recorded in Wilder's "Annals" was held on the 18th of September, 1867. It was, we are informed, a meeting of the incorporators of the Jefferson City & Neosho Nalley railroad. A. Wattles was president and a young man named Plumb (Preston B. Plumb) was secretary. The subsequent history of that young man has shown that he was born with the faculty of knowing a good thing when he teem it. They take at the Hotel Barnett. They tak as though work will commence on the road at once and it will only be a short time until the cars will be running into this city.

Dr. Dunn, late of Independence, purchased lots here today and will erect an office and dwelling at once.

OKLAHOMA NEGROES NOT SUFFERING GUTHER. Ok., May t.—L. G. Ballard, a colored man of known integrity and an earnest worker in the interests of the olored race, says that although some suffering exists in the negro settlements in Oklahoma, still the reports he thinks are overdrawn. Mr. Ballard in company with D. B. Garrett have recently returned from a visit to the Black Lawrence and the year was 1857, what might be called the "furning year," when the tide came in, when the stupid and brutal movement to make Kansas a slave country got a final backset; the year when the bright and brave young men of the recently returned from a visit to the Black town of Lincoln where a thickly settled one of the colored people in Oklahoma. They are trated into the cond at once and it will only be a short time until the cars will be running into this city.

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OKLAHOMA NEGROES NOT SUFFERING BUTHER. OK., May t.—L. G.

The perpetuity of the union was assured when, after the war, the southern railroads changed their gauge to conform to that of the roads north of the Ohio.

There must have been more than one Colonel Sellers in Kameas to talk milroad between 1857 and 1862. These, of course, went out of sight when the actual builders can be sufficiently builders can be sufficiently be sufficiently builders can be sufficiently builders and sufficiently be sufficiently builders and su and afterwards was secretary and governor of New Mexico and agent for the Navajo Indians. He is known by the old settlers to have advected railroads with all the enthusiasm bestowed by Colonel Sellers on eye-water and the steamer Amaranth, but in looking up actual railroad history in Kansas I failed to find his name. So on are we forgotten when somebody kes our place.

state, the beginning and going forth of the railroad shall be remembered; and there shall shine forth in the midst the head-light, and all so faithfully that the mind's eye may listen to that shrill or hoarse call which at midnight, on the loneliest Kansas plain, reminds the dweller that he is still part of a great world that moves and moves onward.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS.

FIRE AT KINGMAN.

A Large Large Livery Barn Totally Con- Bills Presented to Prevent Steamship sumed.

special Dispatch to the Dally Engle. KINGMAN, Kan., May 1.—The iron clad livery barn owned by W. M. Engle took fire at about 3 o'clock this morning. In less than fifteen minutes it was wrapped in fiames. Twelve horses, most of which were very valuable, perished. The hay, grain, harness, surries and buggies, mostly belonging to the business men, were consumed. The loss is \$8,000 insurance on the building is light, probably not more than \$8,000. The horses, buggies and harness were insured and belong to many individuals. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FROM CHOCTAW CITY.

CHOCTAW CITY, I. T., May 1.—[Special correspondence.] The bridges on the North annadian being washed out stopped our boom to some extent, as we could not get lumber, but it is coming in today again. The first grinding was done Monday on our grist mill. It does fine work. C. T. Johnson, of Oklahoma City, purchased four lots here today and is now erecting a blackeritis shore. blacksmith shop.
C. M. Staples, our city recorder, has more than he can do to show strangers lots

more than he can do to show strangers lots and make out certificates.

The dance in the Mills building Monday night was a grand success, over seventy-five persons being in attendance. Work is being pushed on the store building of A. R. Kibbinger Messrs, Ray & Kibbinger have the contract and are No. 1 carpenters. It will be filled with general merchandise

runite to commemorate the coming of that great gift and boon of modern civilization—the railroad.

The same style of man in Kansas who hardware the comments of the same style of man in Kansas who of our many new citizens. They came from Nebraska and are here to stay. There are a number of families camping here now awaiting the opening of the

'Pot' country.

Messrs Mason & Courtney, the Choctaw railroad surveyors, are quarter at the Hotel Barnett. They talk as though work

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May I.—The annual meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Associated Press will be held at the office of the Capital in Topeka, Kan., May 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. All members are requested to be present as business of importance

will come before the meeting. D. R. ANTHONY, President. DELL KRIZER, Secretary,

MADE PERMANENT ASSIGNEE. Manhattan, Kan., May 1.—At a meet-og of the Manhattan bank creditors today he temporary assignce. John W. Webb,

assignee. There was no other candidate. REFORMED CHURCH CLASSES.

ABILENE, Kan., May t.—The Reformed church Kansas classes began the annual session here this evening. There is a good attendance of ministers present from all sections of the state. Addresses were made tonight by Rev. D. B. Shney, Emporia, and Rev. Lehman, Hiawatha. The session continues four days.

REITERATES ITS CHARGES. NEW YORK, May L-The World says editerially today

The first Kainsis surficial was declined and without any eastern connection. One authority says:

"Samuel Hallett begins the grade of the Kainsis Pacific railway at the state line between Kainsis and Missouri, in the forest, erecting a tall post, and inscribing on the fine towards Missouri the word "Slavery," and on the lace towards Kainsis the word "Freedom."

"Freedom."

We MEAN YOU, HILTON.

Henry Hilton has thought proper to procure the indictment of the proprietor of the World and of members of its staff for alleged defaration of the late A. T. Stewart. It is not true that the World has wantonly maligned the dead. It has said nothing about the decased merchant extent was associated that of John Charles Frenzoni, who was run for president because the first syllable of his name was pronounced "Free." Samuel Hallett was, so the chronicker states, "cruelly assimated" in the streets of Wyandotte. "To Mr. Hallett, bears the chronicker states, "cruelly assimated" in the streets of Wyandotte. "To Mr. Hallett, bears the chronicker substantial work in the construction of a railroad from the Missourity to the first substantial work in the construction of a railroad from the Missourity of the war obsellation from his own infanty. It has come us the costing of the war only and criminally abased to turn to turn the public attention from his own infanty. It is of Milton when the World hards are the defart of proper to procure the indictment of the business at that point. The dressed beef and canning business is practically in the hands of four establishments in Chicago: Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Aelson, Morallett School, Whatever, and on the lace A. T. Stewart and the proper to procure the indictment of the world has said not him as thought proper to procure the indictment of the state of the man who was proposed merchant extended that the proper to procure the lace of the said of the said of the state of the said of the lace A. T. Stewart for the world has a stating to centralize and control of the world has a state of

THE VEST COMMITTEE SUBMITS ITS REPORT.

Four Measures Proposed for the Protection of the Live Stock Growers.

Rigid Inspection of Export Meats, and an Effort to Secure Modification of English Quarantine,

Monopoly and Discrimination by Railroads-The Committee's Report on Dressed Beef Monopoly-Anti-Trust Bill Passed by the

House-Items.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-Mr. Vest, from the select committee on meat products, made a report and accompanied it with an explanation. He said that the committee had investigated the subject very fully and had now reported four measures for the consideration of the senate. The first was a concurrent resolution asking the presi-dent of the United States to inaugurate dent of the United States to inaugurate diplomatic correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain to bring about a repeal or modification of the existing quarantine relations of the United Kingdom. The next measure was one providing for a national inspection law and requiring that all live cattle shall be inspected when exported and also that cattle intended for exportation or the meat of which is intended for and also that cattle intended for exporta-tion or the meat of which is intended for exportation shall be subject to inspection at the places where killed. The next measure was intended to prohibit the monopoly now practiced as to the storage capacity of steamships carrying cattle to foreign countries. The evidence had shown very conclusively that in the port of New York the practice had obtained among the steamship companies belonging to foreign steamship companies belonging to foreign nations (there being no American lines) of leasing or contracting sometimes a single vessel, some times all the vessels of the line, for a number of months in advance to one person. The result was that the shipper who was not the favored contractor had no opportunity of putting his cattle in the foreign market at all. The agents of the steamship lines had appear-ed before the committee and had frankly avowed that they did not propose to divide the storage capacity of any vessel between two or more shippers and had given as a reason for it (a reason not satisfactory to the committee) that when they had divid-ed up their stock capacity between two or more persons it resulted in difficulties and squabbles between the employes of the cattle owners to the annoyance and incon-

cattle owners to the annoyance and inconvenience of the officers of the vessel.

Another of the bills reported was one intended to prevent the discrimination which now existed on all the railroads belonging to the trunk line association (and that embraced all the roads running from Chicago east) under which no mileage is given to any of the improved cattle cars carrying live cattle from the west to the case. The evidence showed that on the lines west of Chicago belonging to the central traffic association mileage of from 1 to 25 cents a mile was given to cattle carried in cars. whether improved or unimproved, that be-longed to private individuals. As between railroad companies a custom was generally the bright and brave young men of the cerritory got hold at the press and assumed control generally; the year of the financial panic in the east, but a good year for Kansas, where the boys had no banks to break or money to lose. It was in this year, 1857, that the first railroad meeting was held and an inscription on some ever-during shaft should state that fact.

The will be noticed that the railroad meeting was held and an inscription or some ever-during shaft should state that fact.

The will be noticed that the railroad was a joint Missouri and Kansas railroad and later, in November, there was a railroad and later, in November, there was a railroad and fact, in November, there was a railroad and later, in November, there was a railroad and later, in November, there was a railroad and fact, in November, there was a railroad and later, in November, there was a railro observed by which a company using the cars of another corporation, the order of business of the senate to the importance of those measures to the cattle importance of those measures to the cattle interest of the United States which is now in a very depressed condition, and asked in the name of the cattle raisers of the country, that the bill be taken up and considered at an early day.

The committee says that when the examination of the witnesses began in St. Louis it was evident that conflicting influences were at work and especially in the International Cattle Range association, and that industrious efforts were being and that industrious efforts were being made to prevent the inquiries of the committee from affecting injuriously the dressed beef interests of Chicago. There was no diversity of opinion among the witnesses as to the fact that the methods of selling beef cattle have been entirely revolutionized in the past ten years. The revolution took the form of a concentration of the market for cattle at a few points with the controlling market at Chicago. This change, the committee says, is due principally to the fact that a few enterprising men at Chicago and the committee says, is due principally to the fact that a few enterprising men at Chi-cago are able through their enormous capital to centralize and control the busi-ness at that point. The dressed beef and ness at that point. The dressed beef and canning business is practically in the hands of four establishments in Chicago: Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and Hammond & Co. Whatever difference of opinion is expressed as to the existence of a combination between these firms not to bid against each other in the purchase of cattle, there was no hesitation on the part of witnesses even when obviously prejudiced in favor of the packers, in stating that the control of the market was absolutely in the grasp of these few houses if they chose to exercise it. As a result of the influence of these houses the committee noticed a reluctance on the part of cattle raisers and commission men to testify to facts or opinions which might prejudice them in future

was imposible of its important to the control of a relation seem of Wandhold on the control of a relation so the chronibler states, "cruelly as feel" in the observation of a relational form of the control of the control of a relational form of the control of th

as its power extends. State legislation must supplement that by congress to punish combines operating within state lines and active, intelligent officials must be found to enforce the laws enacted. If the federal and state authorities should thus act in concert and the other legislation as to unjust discrimination by railroads in transporting cattle, the removal of quarantine restrictions as to American shipped to Great Britian, and the breaking up of the monopoly in the steamship carrying trade of cattle to foreign ports be enacted, we have great confidence in obtaining relief from existing evils. ing relief from existing evils.

In conclusion the committee says: "If the cattle raisers of the United States are only true to themselves the immediate future promises deliverances from present

ture promises deliverances from present influences. There is no excuse for panic. The worst feature of the cattle trade is the fact that so many cows and veals are being thrown upon the market, the indications being that producers are panic stricken and anxious to realize, without regard to the future. There were marketed at Chicago during the past year 3,034,381 cattle, of which from 25 to 30 per cent were cows and 4 per cent were calves. The cattle raisers of the United States should be and are the most competent judges as to their own interests; still, if they will accept a suggestion from competent judges as to their own interests; still, if they will accept a suggestion from those whose duty it has been for months to examine the cattle question in all its aspects, they will cease marketing their breeding and immature stock and diligently prepare for a larger supply and a brighter future. It is only a question of time, and very brief time, when the problem will be that of supplying our own people with beef, without regard to foreign markets."

The house amendment to the senate bill

The house amendment to the senate bill The house amendment to the senate full for a public building at Aurora, Ill., wes non-concurred in and a conference asked. The customs administrative bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Gray's amendment securing to an aggrieved importer the right to bring a common law suit against the collector.

After a long discussion Mr. Allison moved to lay Mr. Gray's amendment on the table. Acreed to by a party vote. the table. Agreed to by a party vote.

The bill went over until tomorrow with
the agreement that the senate shall proceed to vote on the bill and pending
amendments at 4 o'clock tomorrow afteron without further debate

After an executive session the senate ad-THE TRUST BILL

The House Passes It with but One Dissenting Vote.

Washington, May 1.—Mr. McKinley, from the committee on rules, asked for the immediate consideration of bills reported from the judiciary committee in the following order: The senate bill relating to trusts; the house bill relating to copyrights; the house bill relating to bank-ruptcy, and such other bills as the com-

mittee may call up.

The resolution was adopted and the house proceeded to consider the senate bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered an amendment making unlawful any contract or agreement to prevent competition n the sale or purchase of any commodity in the sale or purchase of any commonity transported from one state to another.

The amendment was adopted on a viva voice vote, and the bill was passed in the same manner with a single negative vote.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, next called up the international copyright bill and explained its provisions. Without action upon the bill the house adjourned.

NEW MEXICAN LAND GRANTS.

NEW MEXICAN LAND GRANTS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A delegation of frominent citizens of New Mexico, here to secure legislation principally with regard to the adjustment of land grants in their territory, called on the president today. The president said these claims should brave been adjusted long ago. It was a difficult matter, but the claims had better be settled wrong than not at all. He was doing all in his power to secure a settlement. If necessary he would send a special message to congress.

Secretary Blaine, who was next called upon, said that it was almost incredible that these Mexican land grants had not been adjusted. The Mexican government had recently called attention to the failure to fill the treaty stipulations and he had aid the paper before the president.

statement issued today shows ing totals:	the follow-
Total interest bearing debt	CONTRACTOR TOTAL
TOTAL Interest bearing acou-	Treatmention on
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,826,045-00
since maturity	790,011,194,00
Debt bearing no interest	
Total debt, principal	Lide (60,222 0)
Interest	*.300,014 00
Total	1.10 5.842,286 00
Total debt less available cash	THE LAST DEL CO.
Net cash in the treasury	35 (\$40,025,10)
Reduction of debt during April, 1896,	
Reduction of deat during April, 1800,	
Reduction of debt since June 30, 1889	E16,5440,5001 088

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

Washington, May 1.—Pensions were granted the following Kansins: Original invalid—Alfor Delane, Arsansas City; William F. Alexander, Hutchinson; Eli D. Crofoot (deceased), Canton Louis P. Turner, Fremont; Malachi Salter, Clay Center; Morse I Grny, Haven; Thomas D. Fouts, Wichita; Joshua Wison, Parsons; Joseph Heston, Woodbine; John W. Richards, Deerhead; Valent ne Harbaugh, Bunker Hill. Increase—John Roger (deceased), Richfield, Original widows, etc.—Mary A. Likes, former widow of James Burns, Chanute; minor of Harry Odell, Topeka; Alice A., widow of James Tast, Leon; Elma, widow of John Roger, Litchfield; Nancy, mother of John V. Wallace, Hilltop; Phœbe, widow of Mathias M. Hoffman, Merriam. Hoffman, Merriam.

WHAT IT WILL COST.

More Than a Hundred Million Required for Service Pensions.

Washington, May 1.—In a letter to the speaker of the house of representatives the secretary of the interior estimates that it will require \$83, 806,752 annually to give a service pension to every survivor of the late war not now on the rolls; \$6,642,817 to increase the pen-sions of those now on the rolls to \$8 a month and \$8,776,768 to the widows of de-

THE WAY THE STRIKES GENER-ALLY ENDED.

Quiet Demonstration by Thousands of Chicagoans in Holiday Attire.

Carpenters the Only Mechanics Who Make a General Movement for Eight Hours' Work.

The Unions of Boston, Philadelphia and Other Eastern Cities Order Their Men Out-Several Small Bodies of Different Trades Strike with Varying Success - The World of Labor.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.-May day with its CHICAGO, Ill., May I.—May day with its demonstrations by organized labor in behalf of the eight hour day has come and gone and the predictions of riot and bloodshed and an almost universal strike by the trades has not been realized. Thousands of men quit work for the day to march in the great parade, but by far many more thousands made it a holiday, dressed in their Sunday clothes to view the procession. It was an orderly good-natured sion. It was an orderly, good-natured crowd and an orderly parade. The marching line was about four miles long. It occupied two hours in passing a given point, and the numbers of men in line was estimated from 25.60 to 20.000.

estimated from 25,000 to 30,000.

The carpenters, who have been placed by the American Federation of Labor in the van of the eight hour movement, led the van of the eight hour movement, led the demonstration with about 6,000 men, which included three assemblies of the Knights of Labor. They were followed by 3,000 stone masons and bricklayers. Then fol-lowed delegations from the unions of the printers, raetal workers and moulders. Then came a dozen German Turner societ-ies, enhinet makers, carriages and wagon.

those in which work is proceeding the celebrate today, but to keep on working number of men on duty is as large as

Following the non-action of the packing house laborers' union on the question of striking everything was quiet at the stock yards today and the men generally were in

NO CONCERTED MOVEMENT. PITTSBURG, Pa. May 1.—There was no concerted movement by the workmen of Pittsburg for the enforcement of the eighthour movement. The only trade that has demanded eight hours here is the German printers. They demand the adoption of eight hours for a day's work and ask an increase of 1 cent per 1,000 ems for composition. The workers of Pittsburg and vicinity have deferred taking any part in position. The workers of research and part in the eight-hour movement until next year. All the building trades have made their scales for nine hours, and they have been accepted by the employers. There are a accepted by the employers. There are a number of small strikes on hand, notably, 300 tinuers for an advance of 25 cents per day, and the railroad coal miners at several works for the Columbus scale of 75 cents per ton, instead of 76 cents. Six firms have granted the demands of the carpenters. The plumbers threaten to go out on the 8th of May if certain grievances are not adjust-

At Johnstown, Pa., the carpenters and bricklayers and stonemasons came out this morning for time hours and an increase in wages. Building operations have sus-pended.

pended.

While other cities were today convuised by labor uprisings, peace and harmony prevalled among employer and employes in all branches of business save the cornice and tin work industry. Three hundred tinners came out this morning for an advance of Scenies and seven firms. vance of 25 cents per day and seven firms have already granted the demands. It is thought the strike will be over by Satur-There was no trouble among the car-

There was no trouble among the carpensers and contractors, an agreement having been made last year for nine hours work. Throughout western Pennsylvania, however, a number of strikes were reported today. At Johnstown Scottdale, Jeanette, Greensburg and Braddock the carpenters and joiners came out for eight hours work or an increase in wages. The demands have not been granted and building operations have been practically suspended in those towns.

In the Smithton mining district the strike situation is unchanged. Both sides are firm and a settlement seems afar off.

GOMPERS VERY HOPEFUL

Louisville, Ky., May I.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in this city at an early hour this morning. In an interview about the eight hour movement he said: about the eight hour movement he said:
"Scarcely anything that has been done has been hidden from the public. Our conferences have all been open and we have let the people into our confidences more than any other body every did. At the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor in December, 1888, we resolved upon and agreed to make an effort for the night hour movement in 1880 to tion of Lator in December, 1888, we resolved upon and agreed to make an effort for the eight hour movement in 1869; to conduct a systematic education, not only of wage workers, but of all others. We held mass meetings all over the United States and Canada on four different days, setting apart for that purpose Washington's birthday, the Fourth of July and other such days. Other mass meetings were held to discuss the labor problem and the eight hour movement at the international labor convention in Paris, in 1889, held in conjunction with the great exposition. Representives of all the trade and labor organizations of the world assembled, but owing to the political questions they split up. I urged them to join with the American Federation of Labor and to unite on one thing—the eight hour movement—and they did so.

"The demonstrations are to be held at the same time over the the world, America, England, Germany, Austria, France, Rus-

sia, Italy and other countries. The feeling sia, Italy and other countries. The feeling ever, where is one of intense interest. In Austria, Germany and Russia the order has gone forth that any man who leaves his work on May I will at once be discharged. The military parades the streets to intimidate the working men from making a demonstration. The monarchs and autocrats of Europe are quaking; they do not know what the movement portends. We want eight hours and we will get it. There is no other purpose in view. There We want eight hours and we will get a There is no other purpose in view. There is a concentrated attempt of the powers that be to antagonize the movement. They can't stop it; they can only postpone it. We concentrate on one thing at a time. All other reforms are laid aside until this necessary one is attained. We are in to win if it takes a decade."

Mailu Hagle.

PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS STRIKE. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May I.—The journeyman carpenters of this city went on a strike this afternoon as they previously announced they would do. Their demand is a nine hour working day with pay at 33

is a nine hour working day with pay at so cents an hour. The present union rate of wages is 50 cents per hour.

A majority of the master carpenters at a meeting Tuesday night decided to resist the demands of the men for an increase. A few, however, including John Wanamaker, who employs sixty men, and Allen Rhaden, a prominent builder who has 175 carpenters on the rolls, notified their men several days, see, that beginning today. carpenters on the rolls, notified their men several days ago that beginning today their wages would be increased to 83.15 per day. The number of men thus affected is something over 500. They are at work as usual today and it is not believed they will be ordered out. At the carpenters headquarters all was softusion this morning. The strikers had been ordered to report early and from 2 orders declared to reort early and from 7 o'clock until noon a infinual stream of men, a number of nem carrying their tool boxes on their noulders, poured int the hall.

Secretary James Day, of the local broth-Secretary James Day, of the local protherhood, was unable to say how many workmen were affected by the strike, but he
roughly estimated that in the neighborhood of 3,000 men are out. The men are
very quiet in their demeanor and all wear
a thoughtful look. They express confidence in gaining their point, as this is the
builders' busy season and the strikers say
there are not set alone without their skilled.

builders' busy season and the strikers say they can not get along without their skilled workmen.

Six master carpenters, employing 300 hands, after holding out until June, conceded the demands of their men. The reception of this news at the headquarters of the strikers caused a great deal of rejoicing and strengthened the belief of the men that they would win their striker. men that they would win their strike.

Then came a dozen German Turner societies, cabinet makers, carriage and wagon builders, cloak makers, boiler makers, gas fitters, box makers, nattan workers, cigar makers and harness makers. Many of the trades escorted in their ranks gaudity decorated floats on which were realistic representations of members of the craft pursuing their daily occupation. The following are some of the mottoes shown in the procession: "Down with monopoly:" "Our buokes have bread yet, not starved yet;" "No carpenters, no houses;" "We live by labor, not by war;" "The man is not just that wants all and gives nothing;" "When arbitration is compulsory strikes will cease." "Child labor should not be on the bench or in the shop, but at school." "Less work, more pay;" "Twenty-four divided by three equals 8-8-8."

The line of march was crowded with MILWAUKEE CARPENTERS OUT. labor should not be on the beach or in the shop, but at school:" "Less work, more pay:" "Twenty-four divided by three equals 8-8-8."

The line of march was crowded with people who cheered the marchers and their mottoes. After parading through some of the west side streets they marched across through Lake street. Wabash avenue and Van Baren street to the lake front, where they paused to listen to the addresses from the different stands.

The talked of strike at the stock yards was a failure. There was no concerted action toward ceasing work by the men and the only trouble that is now feared is that the packers may refuse to morrow to allow some of the men who are absent and participating in the parade to day to go to work. Squads of police are on duty at the various large packing houses, but their has been no call for their services. Some of the houses have closed to allow the men to participate in the parade. In those in which work is proceeding the morrow or or duty at the various large packing houses, but their has been no call for their services. Some of the houses have closed to allow the men to participate in the parade. In those in which work is proceeding the morrow or duty is a large as larg

A large number of non-union men joined to the unions. It was also decided not to celebrate today, but to keep on working.

AT NEW YORK.

New York, May 1—The empending strike among the membere of the framers union and which it was believed would be inangurated today, has been averted. The bosses announced his morning that they would agree to the terms of the men that eight hours should constitute a day's work. The men are all nt work and there is a general rejoicing among the different trules.

There were few, if any sings of the in anguration of the eight hour movement in this city. A visit was paid to the head quarters of the socialists, only to find but a few hangers on there, and they occupied their time in discussing the parade and making schedules for this evening. At the down town building where the earpenters were employed the men working there appeared to be walting for instructions from the executive committee concerning action next Monday when the carpenters in the parade demenstration at Union Square this evening. It is expected that 1,900 men will engage in the meeting. The meeting will be under the control of the socialists.

A MURDERER HANGED.

Coxcond, N. H., May 1—Soon after o'clock this morning Sheriff Coffin and his assistants began the erection of the scaffold in the prison cornior upon which James Palmer explaited his scitlants began the erection of the scaffold in the prison cornior upon which James Palmer explaited his assistants began the erection of the scaffold in the prison cornior upon which James Palmer explaited his assistants began the erection of the scaffold in the prison cornior upon which James Palmer explaited his scitlants began the erection of the scaffold in the prison cornior upon which James Palmer explaited his assistants began the erection of the scaffold in the prison cornior upon which James Palmer explaited his assistants began the erection of the scaffold in the prison cornior upon which James Palmer explaited his explained his assistants began the erection of the s The meeting will be under the control of the socialists.

THE LOUISVILLE PARADE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—Some estimate place the number of workingmen in line in the great May day parade today at 10,000. The Louisville Legion band fornished the music and a body of eight Louisville police marched in the middle division of the parade. The body of the procession was made up of the various labor organizations under their respective banners. The weather was fine and there was a great turn out of workingmen and families, making the number assembled at the National park fon the exercises over 10,000. After dinner a number of addresses were deliv-

NO STRIKES INAUGURATED.

KANSAN CITY. Mo., May L.—Kansas City is a non-union town, notoriously so, consequently there has been no agitation at all of the eight hour question and there is practically no prospect of the occurrence of strikes among the various trades. The union tailors, a majority of the whole number, made a demand a few days since for the eight hour day and as yet have received no reply to it from their employers. They may strike. The packing house employees are called to meet tomorrow night to form a union for the purpose of agitating the eight hour question.

At a preliminary meeting Monday night only 300 signatures were obtained to an education of the land-long and there is no prospect of a strike in that trade.

There was no May day demonstration.

ADAMS ON TRIAL.

COUCH'S SLAYER BEFORE THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

Treops Required to Keep Back an Angry Mob of Citizens.

Little Progress Made-The Man Recently Murdered Identified as a Farmer Near Oklahoma City.

Five of the Supposed Participators in the Crime Under Arrest-Daring Diamond Thieves at Cincinnati Snatch a Tray of Diamonds - The Criminal Record.

GUTHERF, Ok., May 1.-The preliminary hearing of J. C. Adams for the murder of Captian Couch began at Oklahoms Clip today before Commissioners Monroe and Scott who are sitting jointly in the case. Much excitement prevails in the neighbor Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the court room and today it required a body of troops to keep back a mob. The witnesses in the case and the prisoner are guarded with great vigilance by the soldiers. There is no doubt that Adams would be lynched if the people could get at him. The trial will last three days at least. But little progress was made today.

days at least. But little progress was made today.

The stranger who was robbed, beaten and supposed to have been murdered and his body thrown into the river night before last at Oklahoma City has been identified. He was a farmer, residing four miles south of this city. His name is Hancock. He has been absent from his home since that time and there are good ground to believe that he has been foully grounds to believe that he has been foully

ealt with. Richie, the keeper of the joint where the fracus occurred, was arrested this morning and turned over to the military for safe keeping. Bob Rocker, another one of the gang, was apprehended white making his escape about six miles south of here. Five of the party are now in the care of the military. the military

BOLD ROBBERY.

Diamond Thieves Snatch , a , Tray and Make their Escape.

CINCINNATI, O.; May 1 .- A bold and one cessful diamend robbery was accomplished this afternoon at the jeweiry store of Miche Bros., on West Fourth street. Two thieves entered the store and asked for diamond rings. At a favorable opportunity one of them snatched a tray and they both dashed them anatched a tray and they both dashed out of the door and across the street into an alley. A third had placed himself outside the door prepared to look the inmates in, but the spring lock did not work only evough. The Miche brothers hurfied but and with help caught the man at the door hat the others excepted. The tray has a copy worth of diamonds in it, but a number of the rings fell ou the floor and were saved. The thieves got away with about \$3,000 worth.

A REWARD FOR IRVING. TOPHEA, Kan. May L-Governor Hum-phrey has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of George Irving, who killed George Williams at Burlin-game, Osage county, on April 20

CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

FREDONIA, Kan., May I.—Marion, Wil-liamson, who broke jull here March I while serving a sentence for a violation of the liqserving a sentence for a tonical recognity, ark, and returned by the sheriff teslay. Deputy Sheriff McCracken also picked up Walter Higgins in Washington Territory, charged with seducing Minuie Row, under is years, which in this state is criminal,

PASSED SECOND READING.

Debate on the Land Purchase Bill in the

for the exercises over 10,000. After dinner a number of addresses were delivered. The most important was that by President Gompers.

Several local unions beld meetings. Among these that of the carpenters alone took important action. The carpenters alone took important action. The carpenters resolved to go on a strike tomorrow unless the master builders accede to their demands. They ask that ten hours constitute a days labor and that 25 cents an hour be the minimum pay. They stated that the masters had refused to recognize their unless and they made such recognition essential to negotiations.

NO STRIKES INAUGURATEO.

Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—Kansas City and individual for their having children surely rested on their parts [hear, hear, and laughter]. Mr. Dulon had thrown the whole blame for the large west coast population and they made such recognition essential to negotiations.

Healy to order.

Mr. Saxton. Nationalist, said the bill was a landlerd's measure. It was designed to enable them to get rid of practically unsaleshie land. It was not a solution of the land problem. It was a betrayal of the country (near, busy). In 1866 the electral distinctly decided that the cresit of the state should not be pieciped to buy the land-levils, although the best security possible was offered. Contrasting Mr. Farnell's scheme with the bill he contended that It was better than the government measure. The land purchase bill passed the second reahing by a vote of 348 to 208.

AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Washington, May 1—The house com-mittee on foreign affairs acted today favorably on the resolution introduced by Mr. Hits looking to the cultivation of re-ciprocal relations between the United ciprocal relations between the C States and other American republics.

OKLAHOMA BILL CORRECTED. Washington, May L.—In the house to-day on motion of Mr Perkins, of Kansas, the senate concurrent resolution was agreed to, to correct an order in the draft of the Oklahoma territorial bill.